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A N N U A L P L A N N I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

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West Virginia Department of Employment Security
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PREFACE

This report is designed to provide comprehensive information relating to projected estimates of manpower statistics based upon previous labor market conditions and current indicators. Updated occupational, industrial, and labor force data (including outlook and actions being taken to resolve manpower problems) are presented. In this report, emphasis is on statistical tables, with only brief narratives summarizing the highlights of the economic activity. Information is presented to assist the reader in identifying those groups for whom services should be provided, the types of programs and services that would best serve these groups, and the number and types of workers required to meet employers' needs. This publication is intended for release to public officials, manpower and community planners, and any individuals who may be concerned about the economy and social welfare of West Virginia.

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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- Fiscal year 1983 unemployment rate is projected to be 8.5 percent.
- West Virginia is expected to lose 3,300 non-agricultural wage and salary jobs.
- Any significant economic recovery is not expected to begin until at least halfway through the fiscal year.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was retarded both in the public and private sectors.

B. Economic Development and Outlook by Industry

1. State Economy in 1981

During 1981, West Virginia experienced severe declines of employment in industries considered to be of primary importance to the economic foundation of the state. The early months of 1982 have seen an exacerbation of this trend.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment showed a drop of 21,900 jobs from the 1980 level. Among the industry categories, coal mining shows the largest drop at 8,300. However, this is misleading as the annual average for mining was drastically reduced in April and May by the industry-wide labor-management dispute. Mining employment, subsequently, recovered to previous levels. Declines in the other primary wealth-producing industries, manufacturing and construction, were of a more consequential nature.

The severe nationwide recession was largely responsible for the situation in West Virginia's manufacturing industry. Only one manufacturing industry showed a rise in employment in 1981. Overall, the manufacturing sector lost 5,800 jobs in the 1980-1981 period. March 1982 estimates show a further decline of 8,600 from the 1981 annual average.

Various economic conditions impacted the individual durable goods and manufacturing sectors. The state's lumber and furniture industry suffered declines caused by high interest rates, depressing home building activities which slowed furniture sales, and the coal labor-management dispute which diminished the demand for mine timbers. Stone, clay, and glass industries continued the general decline of the past several years. Since much of the demand for this sector's products originates from the automotive and the building construction sectors, severe market conditions in these industries caused diminished activity in glass. The situation in primary metals is a matter of great concern to business and government leaders in the state. While the annual average comparison denoted serious decline of 900 jobs, March 1982 employment statistics showed 17,800 jobs in primary metals which represented a further decline of 4,400 from the 1981 annual average. In addition to several plants experiencing layoffs, a large aluminum facility shut down its production facilities and the state's largest steel mill announced a capital-spending freeze policy. This policy, at National Steel in Weirton, has led to plans attempting the transfer of ownership to employees. The outcome of these negotiations is uncertain at this time. Besides the diminished demand associated with recessionary periods, the metals industry (most particularly steel) has a worldwide surplus of production capacity. Such a condition contributes to a rigorous market situation which demands innovative and creative management policies. The American steel industry has been judged by many economists as lacking in those qualities. Fabricated metal products was the only manufacturing industry to show an increase in jobs during 1981. The source to this relative strength lies in that segment of the industry which rebuilds and supplies parts for industrial machinery, much of it mining equipment. The same factors which cause increases for auto repair activities during recessions were operating here in 1981. As investment plans are held in abeyance awaiting economic recovery, as shown in the employment declines of the machinery industries, maintenance and repair of existing equipment is necessary. Early 1982 has seen some job losses in this sector mainly caused by the demise of a well-established tool manufacturer in Charleston. Transportation equipment showed a job loss in 1981 of nearly 25 percent as nationwide orders for rail rolling stock plummeted 40 percent.

Declines were generally less severe in the non-durable goods sector. The percentage loss in the 1980-1981 period was 4.1 percent as compared with 5.5 percent in durable goods. In the food products industries, several business failures among small firms, a labor-management dispute in soft drinks, and fruit

growers decision to increase storage rather than processing all contributed to 500 fewer jobs. The state's apparel and textile sector, in losing 100 jobs, showed reasonable stability under the adverse economic conditions of 1981. As is usual for this sector, there was a good deal of volatility within the industry with a few closings of plants and layoffs being nearly balanced by employment expansions in other firms. The decline of 200 in printing and publishing was caused by the lower level of business activity resulting in lower advertising expenditures. The state's vitally important chemical industry lost 700 jobs in 1981. Diversity of markets helped this industry to avoid larger losses which the general economic level would have otherwise caused.

After the end of the UMW-BCOA labor-management dispute in the spring, the state's mining industry rebounded and expressed good employment stability through the duration of the year. Even though depressed conditions in steel caused a poor demand situation for metallurgical coal, the dramatic expansion in the export market for steam coal more than balanced those losses. Since 1980, over one-half of the United States total coal exports are produced in West Virginia. The state has replaced Poland as Europe's main source of imported coal. Coal employment has shown signs of weakening during the early months of 1982 due in large measure to the European recession. However, the long-range implications for the state are positive as a strong export market will help smooth out the historic "boom-and-bust" coal cycle.

The 1981 situation for the state's construction industry was just short of catastrophic. High interest rates caused a precipitous drop in all types of building activity, most notably residential construction which is almost entirely financed in the lending market. Employment dropped by 7,400, or over 20 percent, in 1981. Statistics for the early months of 1982 indicate some slight improvement, but most new activity seems to be in building financed by retained earnings and subsidized private/public projects.

While transportation and public utilities generally show the employment stability associated with monopolistic producers, the sector showed a decline in 1981 because of the coal labor-management dispute cutting back rail and barge transportation employment.

Wholesale and retail trade surprisingly resumed employment growth after suffering a decline in the 1979-1980 period. Much of this contrary movement was caused by the opening of two new shopping malls located in Bluefield and Huntington. Both of these malls are situated near bordering states with areas of good population size and an underdeveloped trade industry. This locational competitive advantage has helped both areas in increasing trade employment at the expense of surrounding states.

The finance, insurance, and real estate sector, like that of transportation and public utilities, is very stable and evinced no change in 1981 employment. The passage in the state legislature of a limited branch banking bill may lead to expanded employment opportunities in this sector in the near future.

Services continued its seemingly inexorable employment growth in 1981. This sector, plus transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate, are the least sensitive industries to recessionary pressures. Some firms in services actually do better in recessions than in more favorable economic climates. Repair services of all types, amusement services, motion picture theaters, and especially health services, all showed good employment gains in 1981.

As might be expected, government employment declined in 1981. Hiring freezes imposed on both federal and state government were in effect for much of the year, resulting in attrition-based losses. The downward trend in government employment continued in early 1982, with March indicating 128,300 government jobs in the state.

2. Economic Outlook for Fiscal Year 1983

Projections in Table V, Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment, by Industry, assume that the state economy will be under the influence of the national recession until the early months of calendar year 1983. Manufacturing and construction will continue to suffer employment losses. Other industries, excepting government which is projected to experience considerable decline, will show small employment gains. An overall loss of 3,300 non-agricultural wage and salary jobs is projected.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The population compositions for fiscal year 1983 reveal a moderate growth of slightly over 10 percent since 1970. It should be noted that the projections are for civilian populations which delete those persons in institutions or in the military, and those persons 16 years of age and over who are full-time students. As the state's 1980 census count of 1,949,644 confirms, the state in recent years has reversed the population declines shown in both the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

Most significant of the changes in population is the high growth in the 20-39 years of age group which showed an increase of over 180,000 since 1970. During the period of population declines in the state, persons in this age bracket emigrated to other areas of the country where greater economic opportunities existed. The large population gain of this group is, therefore, symbolic of the increased economic development of the state.

Also showing growth above the state average is the 65 years of age and over classification. This has two important effects on labor

market conditions in the state. The first is a rising demand for goods and services that this group consumes. In particular, health care services will probably continue to expand. Secondly, with continuing high inflation eroding the living standards of those on fixed retirement incomes, more individuals in this age category will be seeking employment than has been the case in recent years.

III. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The state's 1981 annual average unemployment rate of 8.3 percent was the highest since the early 1960s. The year started out with the usual first quarter high level of seasonal unemployment. The spring recovery cycle was disrupted by the coal labor-management dispute, resulting in the highest unemployment rate in 1981 occurring in May. Increasingly depressed economic conditions kept the rate above 7 percent for the remainder of the year.

A. Projected Unemployment for Fiscal Year 1983

The average unemployment rate for fiscal year 1983 is projected to be 8.5 percent. Primarily responsible for this high rate is the national recession which is expected to persist until the spring of 1983.

The structure of unemployment has shifted to male dominated industries, consequently leading to white male unemployment projected to be higher than white female. Youth unemployment is projected to be especially high this fiscal year.

B. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Total insured unemployment in West Virginia during 1981 was more than 1,500 greater than in 1980. Much of the covered unemployment by industry statistics expressed economic conditions covered elsewhere in this report. However, the manufacturing category seemingly gives contrary data by showing a drop in covered unemployment from 1980-1981. Manufacturing industries in the state were affected by the recession much sooner than other parts of the state economy and, consequently, the number of those exhausting their unemployment insurance benefits was at a high level in manufacturing for 1981.

The occupational categorization of covered joblessness show increases except for those occupations contained almost entirely in manufacturing activities. Most notable is the large increase in professional, technical, and managerial joblessness. These workers are generally laid off only in difficult economic situations because of the high training costs of the positions they hold.

Another similar occurrence is seen in the sex and age classifications. Those persons over 45 years of age showed the greatest percentage growth in joblessness during 1981, indicating that the severe economic events caused workers with considerable seniority to be laid off.

Table I

State of West Virginia

CIVILIAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
BY AGE, SEX, AND RACIAL STATUS

1970 Census and Fiscal Year 1983 (Projected)

Age	1970 Census	Fiscal Year 1983 (Projected)				
		Total	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	137,827	144,120	70,630	66,260	3,650	3,580
5 - 9	160,308	151,260	75,570	68,800	3,510	3,380
10 - 14	177,490	155,890	78,620	70,510	3,530	3,230
15 - 19	174,400	172,480	86,090	78,520	3,920	3,950
20 - 24	124,443	170,940	80,900	81,610	4,130	4,300
25 - 29	97,567	159,360	72,500	79,060	3,830	3,970
30 - 34	90,160	143,160	63,190	75,420	1,920	2,630
35 - 39	89,826	108,820	53,000	52,720	1,310	1,790
40 - 44	104,967	96,470	46,150	47,580	1,070	1,670
45 - 49	109,125	92,950	42,570	47,260	1,090	2,030
50 - 54	100,617	103,800	48,120	52,360	1,260	2,060
55 - 59	96,306	104,190	48,440	52,400	1,420	1,930
60 - 64	85,793	91,640	40,880	48,080	1,250	1,430
65 - 69	68,175	82,350	35,380	43,390	1,510	2,070
70 - 74	53,530	62,480	26,130	33,700	1,130	1,520
75 and Over	72,789	89,940	30,920	55,140	1,540	2,340
T o t a l	1,743,323	1,929,850	899,090	952,810	36,070	41,880

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

Table II

State of West Virginia

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Fiscal Year 1983 (Projected)

Age	Number in Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate
	Total	
16 - 17	13,510	21.6
18 - 19	28,870	46.2
20 - 24	98,780	62.5
25 - 34	224,790	68.9
35 - 44	166,580	68.8
45 - 64	200,540	51.1
65 and Over	21,930	8.5
Total	755,000	50.2

Age	Number in Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate	Number in Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate
	White Male		White Female	
16 - 17	8,470	27.2	4,640	16.1
18 - 19	16,020	51.4	12,000	41.7
20 - 24	57,950	74.4	37,390	50.9
25 - 34	135,880	87.6	80,780	51.0
35 - 44	96,390	86.0	65,300	53.4
45 - 64	119,960	68.1	74,350	36.5
65 and Over	11,830	12.0	9,280	6.2
Total	446,500	67.0	283,740	37.8
	Nonwhite Male		Nonwhite Female	
16 - 17	300	23.7	100	7.5
18 - 19	480	38.0	370	28.0
20 - 24	1,990	59.9	1,450	44.2
25 - 34	5,240	77.0	2,890	47.2
35 - 44	2,580	81.3	2,310	48.4
45 - 64	2,910	59.7	3,320	41.3
65 and Over	380	9.8	440	7.2
Total	13,880	58.1	10,880	36.0

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

Table III

State of West Virginia

POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

State/County	Population							
	White				Nonwhite			
	1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population	1970	Percent of Total 1970 Population	1980	Percent of Total 1980 Population
West Virginia	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	.8	99	.7
Brooke	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	.1	63	.8
Clay	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	.1	19	.2
Doddridge	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	.3	27	.4
Fayette	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	.3	78	.9
Grant	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	.9	153	1.0
Hancock	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	.1	83	.3
Jefferson	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	.7	141	.7
Lincoln	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	14	.1	43	.2
Logan	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	41,504	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	.8	410	1.0
Mason	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	.9
Mercer	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	.2	75	.3
Ohio	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	.5	29	.4
Pocahontas	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	.4	138	.5
Putnam	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	.1	169	.4
Raleigh	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	.2	20	.2
Roane	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	.6	146	.9
Summers	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	.3	27	.3
Tyler	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	.2	23	.2
Upshur	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	.6	182	.8
Wayne	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	.2	119	.3
Webster	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	.1	17	.1
Wetzel	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	.1	74	.3
Wirt	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	.1	17	.3
Wood	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 1980

Table IV

State of West Virginia

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY COUNTY, 1979 - 1980

County	Income 1979	Income 1980	Rank
West Virginia	$7,192	$ 7,814	NA
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Counties	8,343	8,974	NA
Non-Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas' Counties	6,516	7,130	NA
Barbour	6,440	6,845	28
Berkeley	7,185	7,690	14
Boone	6,862	7,816	13
Braxton	4,833	5,448	50
Brooke	8,226	8,556	6
Cabell	8,171	8,996	4
Calhoun	4,993	5,486	49
Clay	4,774	5,136	54
Doddridge	4,692	5,322	51
Fayette	6,319	6,870	26
Gilmer	5,313	5,803	44
Grant	5,748	6,495	36
Greenbrier	6,242	6,662	31
Hampshire	5,450	5,776	45
Hancock	9,906	10,438	1
Hardy	5,578	5,928	42
Harrison	7,550	8,077	9
Jackson	7,627	8,307	7
Jefferson	6,785	7,292	22
Kanawha	9,367	10,060	2
Lewis	5,883	6,726	29
Lincoln	4,879	5,307	52
Logan	6,699	7,633	16
McDowell	6,791	7,403	20
Marion	7,445	8,171	8
Marshall	7,320	7,409	19
Mason	6,818	7,003	25
Mercer	6,711	7,621	17
Mineral	5,774	6,344	37
Mingo	6,250	7,035	23
Monongalia	6,783	7,578	18
Monroe	5,223	5,629	48
Morgan	5,667	6,140	38
Nicholas	6,623	7,358	21
Ohio	8,563	9,361	3
Pendleton	4,988	5,186	53
Pleasants	7,434	7,837	12
Pocahontas	5,594	5,895	43
Preston	6,225	6,656	32
Putnam	7,159	7,647	15
Raleigh	7,326	7,963	10
Randolph	6,142	6,861	27
Ritchie	5,517	6,094	39
Roane	5,404	6,031	41
Summers	5,276	5,649	47
Taylor	5,733	6,043	40
Tucker	5,111	5,696	46
Tyler	6,217	6,545	34
Upshur	6,224	7,020	24
Wayne	6,104	6,680	30
Webster	4,479	5,000	55
Wetzel	7,346	7,900	11
Wirt	6,120	6,535	35
Wood	8,081	8,778	5
Wyoming	6,072	6,608	33

Note: NA denotes Not Applicable.

Source: Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

Table V

State of West Virginia

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)

Annual Averages 1979 - 1981 and Projected Fiscal Year 1983

Industry	Annual Averages			1980 - 1981 Change		Projected Fiscal Year
	1979	1980	1981	Number	Percent	1983
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary, Total	658.6	645.9	624.0	- 21.9	- 3.4	620.7
Manufacturing	126.1	117.2	111.4	- 5.8	- 4.9	105.1
Durable Goods	75.5	69.0	65.2	- 3.8	- 5.5	59.0
Lumber and Furniture	7.2	6.7	6.1	- .6	- 9.0	6.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	16.5	14.8	13.8	- 1.0	- 6.8	13.2
Primary Metal Industries	24.8	23.1	22.2	- .9	- 3.9	17.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.6	7.9	8.3	+ .4	+ 5.1	8.0
Machinery, except Electrical	8.2	7.5	6.8	- .7	- 9.3	7.5
Electrical Machinery	4.3	4.2	4.0	- .2	- 4.8	3.6
Transportation Equipment	3.8	3.4	2.6	- .8	- 23.5	2.2
Other Durable Goods	2.0	1.5	1.5	0	0	1.5
Non-Durable Goods	50.7	48.2	46.2	- 2.0	- 4.1	46.1
Food and Kindred Products	6.2	6.0	5.5	- .5	- 8.3	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.0	4.6	4.5	- .1	- 2.2	4.5
Printing and Publishing	4.6	4.5	4.3	- .2	- 4.4	4.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	25.8	24.2	23.5	- .7	- 2.9	23.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	2.8	2.9	2.6	- .3	- 10.3	2.5
Other Non-Durable Goods	6.2	6.0	5.8	- .2	- 3.3	5.7
Non-Manufacturing	532.4	528.6	512.7	- 15.9	- 3.0	515.6
Mining	68.0	65.7	58.0	- 7.7	- 11.7	65.0
Bituminous Mining	62.5	59.7	51.4	- 8.3	- 13.9	xx
Construction	39.0	35.8	28.4	- 7.4	- 20.7	25.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	43.8	43.1	41.5	- 1.6	- 3.7	42.4
Transportation	22.3	20.4	19.1	- 1.8	- 8.6	xx
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.2	12.7	13.0	+ .3	+ 2.4	xx
Trade, Wholesale and Retail	131.9	129.4	131.0	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	133.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21.7	22.0	22.0	0	0	22.5
Services	97.8	99.5	101.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	103.5
Government	130.1	133.1	130.5	- 2.6	- 2.0	124.2

Data based on March 1981 benchmarks and are not comparable to those previously published. Figures may not add due to rounding.

Table VI

State of West Virginia

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year 1981

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary, Total	625.0	624.7	630.0	585.0	585.6	627.9	642.5	631.9	636.4	636.9	633.5	628.9	624.0
Manufacturing	112.6	112.4	111.1	111.3	111.1	112.7	112.4	112.8	112.3	111.5	109.1	107.1	111.4
Durable Goods	67.0	67.0	65.8	65.6	65.2	66.2	66.0	66.4	65.5	64.0	62.7	61.7	65.2
Lumber and Furniture	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.8	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.0	13.1	13.8
Glass and Glass Products	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.8	8.1
Pottery and Related Products	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6
Primary Metal Industries	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.1	22.9	23.1	22.5	22.6	22.1	20.9	20.1	19.5	22.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.4	7.9	8.3
Machinery, except Electrical	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.0
Transportation Equipment	3.1	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.6
Other Durable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Non-Durable Goods	45.7	45.4	45.3	45.8	45.9	46.5	46.4	46.4	46.8	47.5	46.4	45.8	46.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.5	5.9	5.2	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.5
Printing and Publishing	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	23.3	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.8	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8

Table VI--contd.

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Non-Manufacturing	512.4	512.3	518.9	473.6	474.5	515.2	530.1	519.1	524.1	525.4	524.4	521.9	512.7
Mining	65.5	65.5	65.9	19.1	19.0	57.4	67.0	67.0	67.6	67.0	68.0	67.6	58.0
Bituminous Mining	59.5	59.5	59.7	12.7	12.3	50.5	60.1	60.1	60.7	60.2	61.1	60.7	51.4
Construction	25.1	24.3	26.6	28.8	30.4	31.1	31.6	31.4	30.1	29.8	27.5	24.0	28.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	41.8	41.6	41.9	40.2	38.2	40.3	42.6	42.6	42.5	42.3	42.3	42.3	41.5
Transportation	19.7	19.6	19.7	17.9	15.8	17.5	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.0
Trade, Wholesale and Retail	127.8	126.8	128.3	131.1	131.7	131.8	131.8	132.1	132.5	132.3	132.3	133.5	131.0
Wholesale Trade	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.9	32.9	32.8	33.1	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.8
Retail Trade	95.1	94.3	95.8	98.6	99.3	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.4	99.1	99.2	100.5	98.2
General Merchandise Stores	17.7	17.1	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.7	18.1	19.4	17.6
Food Stores	17.7	17.7	17.7	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.4	18.1
Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0
Eating and Drinking Places	22.3	22.6	23.4	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.3	24.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.0	22.0	21.9	21.9	22.0
Banking	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6
Services	97.6	98.4	99.5	100.7	101.5	102.8	102.3	102.6	103.3	102.6	101.8	101.4	101.2
Business and Repair Services	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.8
Health Services	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.1
Government	132.8	133.9	134.9	132.1	131.7	129.6	132.6	121.3	126.1	129.4	130.6	131.2	130.5
Federal	16.2	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.1
State	45.8	46.9	47.6	45.0	44.7	41.3	48.3	38.2	41.0	43.7	44.4	44.8	44.3
Hospitals	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7
Education	17.8	18.5	19.1	17.3	17.4	14.0	12.4	11.6	14.8	17.8	18.4	18.7	16.5
All Other	24.3	24.7	24.9	24.0	23.6	23.5	32.2	22.9	22.4	22.2	22.2	22.2	24.1
Local	70.8	70.9	71.3	71.1	70.9	72.0	68.0	66.9	69.1	69.7	70.2	70.5	70.1
Hospitals	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5
Education	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.0	45.7	45.3	40.6	40.0	43.0	44.1	44.5	44.8	44.3
All Other	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.6	19.8	21.2	21.8	21.5	20.7	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.3

Table VII

State of West Virginia

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND RATE
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1970 - 1981 by Month

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
				1	9	7	0						
Civilian Labor Force	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
Employment	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
Unemployment	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
Rate	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
				1	9	7	1						
Civilian Labor Force	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.5	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
Employment	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
Unemployment	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
Rate	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
				1	9	7	2						
Civilian Labor Force	625.1	623.4	617.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
Employment	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.2	599.8
Unemployment	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
Rate	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
				1	9	7	3						
Civilian Labor Force	638.0	634.9	641.2	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
Employment	589.6	591.0	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
Unemployment	49.2	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
Rate	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
				1	9	7	4						
Civilian Labor Force	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
Employment	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
Unemployment	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
Rate	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
				1	9	7	5						
Civilian Labor Force	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
Employment	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
Unemployment	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
Rate	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3

Table VII--contd.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Civilian Labor Force	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6[1]	710.1[9]	707.4[7]	717.5[6]	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
Employment	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.0	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
Unemployment	54.5	52.0	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
Rate	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
Civilian Labor Force	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2[1]	719.6[9]	727.0[7]	733.2[7]	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
Employment	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
Unemployment	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
Rate	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
Civilian Labor Force	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6[1]	745.1[9]	752.9[7]	765.4[8]	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
Employment	662.0	653.7	669.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
Unemployment	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
Rate	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
Civilian Labor Force	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6[1]	761.5[9]	775.7[7]	778.8[9]	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
Employment	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
Unemployment	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
Rate	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6
Civilian Labor Force	750.8	749.6	753.2	759.0[1]	760.7[9]	765.9[8]	768.6[0*]	757.7	760.8	761.6	756.1	760.7	758.7
Employment	690.1	687.6	695.1	703.9	709.6	710.7	709.6	698.0	704.4	705.2	700.1	699.2	701.1
Unemployment	60.7	62.0	58.2	55.1	51.1	55.2	58.9	59.7	56.4	56.4	56.0	61.5	57.6
Rate	8.1	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.1	7.6
Civilian Labor Force	744.6	743.0	746.1	757.1[1]	761.7[9]	749.6[8]	754.3[1*]	746.3	745.8	743.6	740.4	742.1	747.9
Employment	674.5	675.1	681.9	684.6	685.7	690.0	700.0	688.0	690.3	690.5	685.5	680.2	685.5
Unemployment	70.0	67.9	64.2	72.5	76.0	59.6	54.3	58.3	55.5	53.2	54.9	61.9	62.4
Rate	9.4	9.1	8.6	9.6	10.0	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.4	8.3	8.3

*March 1981 Benchmark

Table VIII

State of West Virginia

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND RATE, BY COUNTY

Annual Averages Calendar Year 1981

State/County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
West Virginia	747,900	685,500	62,400	8.3
Barbour	8,050	7,310	740	9.2
Berkeley	17,790	16,350	1,440	8.1
Boone	10,350	9,660	690	6.6
Braxton	3,950	3,300	650	16.5
Brooke	12,130	11,090	1,040	8.5
Cabell	41,070	37,590	3,480	8.5
Calhoun	2,450	2,090	360	14.8
Clay	3,010	2,590	420	14.1
Doddridge	2,840	2,650	190	6.8
Fayette	16,330	14,400	1,930	11.8
Gilmer	3,690	3,450	240	6.5
Grant	4,920	4,570	350	7.1
Greenbrier	16,470	14,860	1,610	9.8
Hampshire	5,860	5,490	370	6.4
Hancock	15,650	14,410	1,240	7.9
Hardy	5,000	4,640	350	7.0
Harrison	29,810	27,700	2,110	7.1
Jackson	10,570	9,340	1,230	11.6
Jefferson	11,210	10,590	620	5.5
Kanawha	103,650	96,930	6,720	6.5
Lewis	6,800	6,250	550	8.1
Lincoln	6,140	5,220	920	15.0
Logan	17,450	16,080	1,370	7.9
McDowell	13,050	11,570	1,480	11.4
Marion	24,180	21,910	2,260	9.4
Marshall	17,490	16,270	1,220	7.0
Mason	10,050	8,680	1,370	13.7
Mercer	29,150	26,830	2,320	7.9
Mineral	10,530	9,720	820	7.7
Mingo	11,080	10,050	1,030	9.3
Monongalia	27,830	26,230	1,600	5.8
Monroe	5,440	5,080	360	6.7
Morgan	4,320	4,040	280	6.5
Nicholas	9,480	8,270	1,210	12.8
Ohio	25,670	24,010	1,660	6.5
Pendleton	2,860	2,650	210	7.2
Pleasants	3,710	3,400	310	8.3
Pocahontas	3,590	3,230	360	10.0
Preston	11,890	10,650	1,240	10.4
Putnam	17,410	15,990	1,410	8.1
Raleigh	33,360	30,540	2,820	8.5
Randolph	12,820	11,520	1,290	10.1
Ritchie	3,250	2,880	370	11.3
Roane	5,260	4,720	550	10.4
Summers	4,230	3,690	550	12.9
Taylor	6,010	5,370	650	10.7
Tucker	3,540	3,220	320	9.0
Tyler	4,010	3,700	310	7.7
Upshur	12,680	11,810	870	6.8
Wayne	17,890	16,190	1,700	9.5
Webster	2,920	2,410	520	17.6
Wetzel	7,900	7,230	670	8.5
Wirt	2,180	1,970	210	9.6
Wood	40,280	37,430	2,850	7.1
Wyoming	8,690	7,750	940	10.9

Table IX

State of West Virginia

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND RATE
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Years 1971 - 1981

Fiscal Year	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Fiscal Year 1971 (October 1970 - September 1971)	626.2	587.6	38.6	6.2
Fiscal Year 1972 (October 1971 - September 1972)	637.9	594.6	43.3	6.9
Fiscal Year 1973 (October 1972 - September 1973)	650.9	612.1	38.8	6.0
Fiscal Year 1974 (October 1973 - September 1974)	663.5	626.8	36.7	5.5
Fiscal Year 1975 (October 1974 - September 1975)	677.2	632.6	44.6	6.6
Fiscal Year 1976 (October 1975 - September 1976)	695.4	649.9	45.5	6.5
Fiscal Year 1977 (October 1976 - September 1977)	713.5	670.5	43.0	6.0
Fiscal Year 1978 (October 1977 - September 1978)	736.8	694.5	42.3	5.7
Fiscal Year 1979 (October 1978 - September 1979)	759.6	717.9	41.7	5.5
Fiscal Year 1980 (October 1979 - September 1980)	756.7	705.0	51.7	6.8
Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1980 - September 1981)	752.6	690.4	62.2	8.2

Table X

State of West Virginia

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE

Fiscal Year 1983 (Projected)

Age	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
	T o t a l	
16 - 17	3,820	28.2
18 - 19	7,060	24.5
20 - 24	15,500	15.7
25 - 34	21,490	9.6
35 - 44	8,620	5.2
45 - 64	7,260	3.6
65 and Over	430	2.0
T o t a l	64,180	8.5

Age	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
	White Male		White Female	
16 - 17	2,260	26.7	1,470	31.8
18 - 19	3,750	23.4	2,790	23.2
20 - 24	9,260	16.0	5,140	13.7
25 - 34	13,700	10.1	6,870	8.5
35 - 44	5,350	5.6	2,950	4.5
45 - 64	4,440	3.7	2,570	3.5
65 and Over	210	1.8	170	1.8
T o t a l	38,970	8.7	21,960	7.7
	Nonwhite Male		Nonwhite Female	
16 - 17	60	18.5	30	27.2
18 - 19	210	44.3	310	86.5
20 - 24	630	31.7	470	32.5
25 - 34	540	8.5	380	13.2
35 - 44	150	4.5	160	6.9
45 - 64	170	3.5	90	2.7
65 and Over	30	1.8	10	3.1
T o t a l	1,790	12.9	1,450	13.3

Source: Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

Table XI

State of West Virginia

INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY, MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX, AND AGE

Annual Averages Calendar Years 1981 and 1980

Insured Unemployed	Annual Averages			
	1981	1980	Change	
			Number	Percent
Insured Unemployed, Total	35,338	33,795	+ 1,543	+ 4.6
By Industry				
Mining	4,916	5,992	- 1,076	- 18.0
Construction	8,680	6,844	+ 1,836	+ 26.8
Manufacturing	6,931	9,124	- 2,193	- 24.0
Durable Goods	5,291	6,496	- 1,205	- 18.5
Non-Durable Goods	1,640	2,628	- 988	- 37.6
Trade, Wholesale and Retail	4,273	3,295	+ 978	+ 29.7
All Other	10,538	8,540	+ 1,998	+ 23.4
By Major Occupational Group				
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	2,055	1,637	+ 418	+ 25.5
Clerical and Sales	4,063	3,412	+ 656	+ 19.2
Services	2,188	1,912	+ 276	+ 14.4
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related	137	121	+ 16	+ 13.2
Processing	1,505	2,468	- 963	- 39.0
Machine Trades	2,245	2,410	- 165	- 6.8
Benchwork	1,051	1,619	- 568	- 35.1
Structural Work	7,794	7,362	+ 432	+ 5.9
Miscellaneous	14,295	12,854	+ 1,441	+ 11.2
By Sex and Age				
Sex				
Male	27,333	26,573	+ 760	+ 2.9
Female	8,005	7,222	+ 783	+ 10.8
Age				
Under 45	27,699	27,070	+ 629	+ 2.3
45 and Over	7,639	6,725	+ 914	+ 13.6
Male				
Under 45	21,771	21,376	+ 395	+ 1.8
45 and Over	5,562	5,197	+ 365	+ 7.0
Female				
Under 45	5,928	5,694	+ 234	+ 4.1
45 and Over	2,077	1,528	+ 549	+ 35.9

Source: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, ES-203

Table XII

State of West Virginia

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY WEEKS OF DURATION AND SEX

Calendar Years 1981 and 1980

Weeks of Duration	Calendar Years		Change		Percent Distribution	
	1981	1980	Number	Percent	1981	1980
Male plus Female						
Total	35,338	33,795	+ 1,543	+ 4.6	100.0	100.0
1 - 2 Weeks	5,603	5,241	+ 362	+ 6.9	15.8	15.5
3 - 4 Weeks	3,843	3,939	- 96	- 2.4	10.8	11.7
5 - 14 Weeks	12,234	14,559	- 2,325	- 16.0	34.6	43.0
15 Weeks and Over	13,658	10,056	+ 3,602	+ 35.8	38.8	29.8
Male						
Total	27,333	26,573	+ 760	+ 2.9	100.0	100.0
1 - 2 Weeks	4,247	4,069	+ 178	+ 4.4	15.5	15.3
3 - 4 Weeks	3,077	3,062	+ 15	+ .5	11.2	11.5
5 - 14 Weeks	10,643	11,310	- 667	- 5.9	38.9	42.6
15 Weeks and Over	9,366	8,132	+ 1,234	+ 15.2	34.4	30.6
Female						
Total	8,005	7,222	+ 783	+ 10.8	100.0	100.0
1 - 2 Weeks	1,356	1,172	+ 184	+ 15.7	16.9	16.3
3 - 4 Weeks	766	877	- 111	- 12.7	9.5	12.1
5 - 14 Weeks	1,591	3,249	- 1,658	- 51.0	19.8	45.0
15 Weeks and Over	4,292	1,924	+ 2,368	+ 123.1	53.8	26.6

Source: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, ES-203

Table XIII

State of West Virginia

CETA PLANNING INFORMATION

Fiscal Year 1983 (Projected)

Category	Civilian Population	Estimated Number of Persons				Estimated Percentage Distribution of Persons Eligible for	
		Potentially Eligible for CETA Programs	Unemployed for 15 Weeks or More	Whose Family Income Is Less Than OMB Poverty Guidelines	Receiving AFDC or State or Local Public Assistance 1/	Title VII	SYEP
T o t a l	1,929,810	395,200	44,700	320,000	31,800	100.0	100.0
Sex							
Male	935,160	212,600	23,800	172,200	10,100	53.9	57.7
Female	994,650	182,600	20,900	147,800	21,700	46.1	42.3
Age							
14 - 15	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	13.7
16 - 19	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	56.6
19 and Under	623,750	100,800	10,800	80,600	13,700	25.3	xx
20 - 21	68,376	41,900	4,700	33,900	1,500	10.6	29.7
22 - 44	610,374	209,900	24,100	169,900	12,900	53.2	xx
45 - 54	196,750	28,800	3,400	23,400	2,800	7.4	xx
55 and Over	430,560	13,800	1,700	12,200	800	3.5	xx
Race							
White (Not Hispanic)	1,851,900	356,100	40,400	300,800	28,100	90.1	87.6
Nonwhite	77,910	39,100	4,300	19,200	3,700	9.9	12.4

1/ 14 Years of Age and Older

Table XIV

State of West Virginia

POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
(For All States Except Alaska and Hawaii)

Revised May 5, 1982

Size of Family Unit	Income	
	Non-Farm Family	Farm Family
1	$ 4,680	$ 4,010
2	6,220	5,310
3	7,760	6,610
4	9,300	7,910
5	10,840	9,210
6	12,380	10,510

Note: For family units of more than six members, add $1,540 for each additional member of a non-farm family and $1,300 for each additional member in a farm family.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget

Table XV

State of West Virginia

PRODUCTION WORKER HOURS AND EARNINGS
(Current Dollars)

Annual Averages Calendar Years 1980 and 1981

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Hours		Weekly Earnings	
	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981
Manufacturing	$ 8.08	$ 8.80	39.2	39.4	$ 316.74	$ 346.72
Durable Goods	8.61	9.24	39.2	39.2	337.51	362.21
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.27	7.83	39.3	38.7	285.71	303.02
Glass and Glass Products	7.18	7.60	39.3	38.6	282.17	293.36
Pottery and Related Products	6.21	6.92	36.4	37.4	226.04	258.81
Primary Metal Industries	11.72	12.95	38.7	38.5	453.56	498.58
Fabricated Metal Products	7.92	8.35	38.8	38.3	307.30	319.81
Machinery, except Electrical	7.57	8.12	38.6	40.6	292.20	329.67
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	8.02	8.75	43.5	42.4	348.87	371.00
Transportation Equipment	9.71	9.73	39.9	40.9	387.43	397.96
Non-Durable Goods	7.17	8.10	39.3	39.8	281.78	322.38
Food and Kindred Products	5.66	6.01	41.0	41.3	232.06	248.21
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.43	4.84	34.6	34.6	153.28	167.46
Printing and Publishing	6.57	7.12	36.2	36.5	237.81	259.88
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.48	10.75	42.1	43.0	399.11	462.25
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	4.67	5.26	37.9	37.9	176.99	199.35
Bituminous Mining	11.05	12.28	39.0	38.6	430.95	474.01
Construction	11.11	12.53	38.2	37.2	424.40	466.12
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	8.06	8.88	43.0	43.2	346.58	383.62
Trade, Wholesale	INA	INA	INA	INA	303.33	321.85
General Merchandise Stores	INA	INA	INA	INA	126.87	137.25
Banking	INA	INA	INA	INA	163.97	178.58

Source: Current Employment Statistics

Table XVI

State of West Virginia

PRODUCTION WORKER REAL EARNINGS
(Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by CPI)

Annual Averages Calendar Years 1980 and 1981

Industry	Average Earnings				Percent Change	
	Hourly		Weekly			
	1980	1981	1980	1981	Hourly	Weekly
Manufacturing	$ 3.27	$ 3.23	$ 128.34	$ 127.28	- 1.2	- .8
Durable Goods	3.49	3.39	136.75	132.97	- 2.9	- 2.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2.95	2.87	115.77	111.24	- 2.7	- 3.9
Glass and Glass Products	2.91	2.79	114.33	107.69	- 4.1	- 5.8
Pottery and Related Products	2.52	2.54	91.59	95.01	+ .8	+ 3.7
Primary Metal Industries	4.75	4.75	183.78	183.03	0	- .4
Fabricated Metal Products	3.21	3.07	124.36	117.40	- 4.4	- 5.6
Machinery, except Electrical	3.07	2.98	118.40	121.02	- 2.9	- 2.2
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.25	3.21	140.85	136.20	- 1.2	- 3.3
Transportation Equipment	3.93	3.57	156.98	146.09	- 9.2	- 6.9
Non-Durable Goods	2.91	2.97	114.17	118.35	+ 2.1	+ 3.7
Food and Kindred Products	2.29	2.21	94.03	91.12	- 3.5	- 3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.79	1.78	62.11	61.48	- .6	- 1.0
Printing and Publishing	2.66	2.61	110.95	95.40	- 1.9	- 14.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.84	3.95	161.71	169.70	+ 2.9	+ 4.9
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	1.89	1.93	71.71	73.18	+ 2.1	+ 2.0
Bituminous Mining	4.48	4.51	174.62	174.01	+ .7	- .3
Construction	4.50	4.60	171.96	171.12	+ 2.2	- .5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3.27	3.26	140.43	140.83	- .3	+ .3
Trade, Wholesale	INA	INA	122.91	118.15	INA	- 3.9
General Merchandise Stores	INA	INA	51.41	50.39	INA	- 2.0
Banking	INA	INA	66.44	65.56	INA	- 1.3

Source: Current Employment Statistics

IV. OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

A. Comparison of Applicants and Openings

Data compiled matching job orders and applicants from local Job Service offices, as of March 1982, indicated that there were 10 applicants for each unfilled job opening. This compares with a ratio of 4/1 as of July 1981 as reported in the September 1981 Labor Market Information Review. In the same period, unfilled openings declined from 14,991 to 3,902 and applicants dropped from 59,255 to 39,010.

The highest ratios are seen in processing and structural occupations which reflect the depressed economic conditions in the manufacturing and construction industries. The most favorable ratio was seen in the professional, technical, and managerial category.

B. Characteristics of Applicants Placed

Chart 1 indicates that there was a general movement towards the placement of older workers and females in Job Service offices. Lack of business expansion generally, in the face of the ongoing recession, reduces the entry level positions most often filled by young people. Industries which provided employment for a predominately female work force suffered less than the male-dominated industries of construction and manufacturing.

Table XVII

State of West Virginia

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES

As of March 1982

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES		Openings	Applicants
Code	Title		
003.061-010	Electrical Engineer	1	8
003.161-014	Sales Engineer, Electronics	1	34
003.281-010	Drafter, Electrical	1	6
005.061-014	Civil Engineer	1	28
005.281-010	Drafter, Civil	1	16
006.061-014	Ceramic Engineer	1	2
007.061-014	Mechanical Engineer	3	14
007.061-022	Design Engineer, Products	1	1
007.061-026	Tool Designer	1	0
007.161-018	Drafter	1	12
007.161-026	Engineering Technician	2	7
007.281-010	Drafter, Mechanical	2	24
008.061-022	Chemical Research Engineer	1	0
010.061-014	Mining Engineer	1	11
012.167-030	Industrial Engineer	2	9
012.167-046	Production Planner	1	0
012.167-066	Systems Operator	1	10
017.281-018	Drafter Assistant	1	7
018.167-010	Chief of Party	1	11
018.167-034	Surveyor Assistant, Instruments	1	39
018.167-050	Surveyor, Mine	2	8
019.167-014	Project Engineer	1	13
020.162-014	Computer Programmer	1	9
022.061-010	Chemist	1	19
029.261-010	Laboratory Tester	3	42
029.261-014	Pollution Control Technician	1	10
045.067-018	Psychometrist	1	0
050.067-010	Economist	1	2
070.101-094	Surgeon (Medical Service) I	1	1
075.264-010	Nurse, Registered	1	3
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	3	23
076.107-010	Speech Pathologist	4	3
077.127-014	Dietician	1	0
078.361-014	Medical Technologist	2	4
078.362-026	Radiologic Technologist	1	7
078.687-010	Laboratory Assistant	3	4
079.117-010	Emergency Medical Services Coordinator	1	1
079.374-010	Emergency Medical Technician	2	40
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	17	66
092.227-018	Teacher, Preschool	1	10

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
094.227-022	Teacher, Mentally Retarded	1	5
097.167-010	Director, Vocational Training	1	0
097.227-014	Instructor, Vocational Training	7	14
099.277-030	Teacher, Adult Education	1	0
099.327-010	Laboratory Assistant	1	25
100.127-014	Librarian	2	3
131.067-014	Copy Writer	1	4
142.081-010	Floral Designer	1	27
143.062-014	Photographer Apprentice	1	1
143.062-022	Camper Operator, TV	1	2
143.062-030	Photographer, Still	1	8
143.457-010	Photographer	1	0
159.147-010	Radio Announcer	2	23
160.162-014	Auditor	1	4
160.167-010	Accountant	6	96
160.167-038	Tax Examiner	1	3
162.157-018	Buyer	1	16
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	1	61
165.067-010	Public Relations Representative	3	25
166.167-046	Sales Representative (Insurance)	3	1
169.167-010	Administrative Assistant	21	76
169.167-034	Manager, Office	4	120
169.367-010	Employment and Claims Aide	2	4
181.117-014	Longwall Superintendent	1	21
181.167-018	Supervisor, Mine	11	74
183.117-014	Production Superintendent	1	32
183.167-018	Production Supervisor	1	28
185.137-010	Assistant Manager, Fast Foods	1	58
185.167-038	Parts Manager, Trainee	2	21
185.167-046	Manager, Assistant	6	292
185.167-058	Service Manager	1	27
186.117-034	Manager, Brokerage Office	2	0
186.117-074	Trust Administrator	1	0
186.167-018	Manager, Apartment House	1	6
187.117-042	Coordinator, Recreational Facilities	4	3
187.137-010	Recreation Supervisor	20	19
187.137-014	Assistant Program Director	1	3
187.167-038	Director, Volunteer Services	1	0
187.167-114	Manager, Country Club	1	3
187.167-186	House Manager	2	1

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
188.167-098	Utility Plant Supervisor	1	0
189.167-018	Management Trainee	13	149
189.167-036	Security Guard	1	0
191.117-030	Lease Buyer	1	8
195.107-030	Social Worker	1	15
195.117-010	Executive Director	1	15
195.227-010	Program Aide, Group Work	263	5
195.227-014	Recreation Leader	1	15
195.367-010	Case Aide	4	28
201.362-014	Medical Secretary	8	30
201.362-030	Secretary	26	504
202.362-014	Stenographer	4	23
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	31	467
203.582-022	Data Typist	1	3
203.582-066	Typist	3	40
205.367-022	Credit Clerk	2	33
206.362-010	File Clerk	3	55
209.137-018	Supervisor, Agency Appointments	1	0
209.362-026	Personnel Clerk	2	16
209.387-014	Compiler	17	1
209.562-010	Clerk, General	74	1,017
209.567-010	Meter Reader	3	19
209.587-034	Marker	2	14
209.687-022	Sorter	20	0
210.382-014	Bookkeeper I	16	244
210.382-018	Bookkeeper II	6	108
211.362-010	Cashier I	11	190
211.362-018	Teller	4	56
211.462-010	Cashier II	14	352
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	128	1,125
211.462-034	Teller-Clerk	1	0
211.482-018	Order Clerk	1	3
213.362-010	Computer Operator	2	75
214.362-022	Insurance Clerk	1	12
214.382-014	Billing Typist	1	24
215.482-010	Payroll Clerk	1	51
216.482-010	Accounts-Receivable Clerk	5	105
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	33	499
219.367-034	Stock-Control Clerk	1	19
219.387-014	Insurance Clerk	1	6

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
222.367-042	Parts Clerk	4	46
222.387-026	Inventory Clerk	92	43
222.387-034	Material Clerk	1	9
222.387-050	Shipping-and-Receiving Clerk	1	203
230.367-014	Messenger, Bank	1	3
230.667-010	Courier	3	5
230.687-010	Pamphlet Distributor	1	0
235.662-022	Telephone Operator, PBX	3	45
235.662-026	Telephone Operator	4	2
237.367-010	Receptionist (Clerical)	1	0
237.367-038	Receptionist, Dentist	6	227
238.167-010	Travel Clerk	1	0
238.362-010	Desk Clerk	3	38
239.367-010	Customer-Service Representative	1	2
239.567-010	Messenger, Office	1	11
241.357-010	Collections Clerk	1	19
241.367-010	Collector	2	7
247.387-010	Advertising Clerk	1	1
249.367-046	Bookmobile Clerk	1	20
249.367-054	Order Clerk	3	14
249.367-066	Purchasing Clerk	1	10
250.257-01[illegible]	Sales Agent, Insurance	15	38
251.357-010	Sales Agent, Business	3	4
251.357-018	Sales Agent, Pest Control	2	0
252.157-010	Travel Agent	1	2
259.357-010	Group Sales Representative	1	0
259.357-018	Sales Representative, Radio and TV Time	4	10
260.357-026	Salesperson, Flowers	2	5
261.357-062	Salesperson, Shoes	5	30
261.357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel	9	71
261.357-070	Salesperson, Yard Goods	2	5
262.157-010	Sales Representative, Medical Supplies	1	2
269.357-010	Sales Representative, Fuels	1	1
270.352-010	Salesperson, Sewing Machines	1	1
270.357-014	Sales Representative, Household Appliances	3	2
270.357-022	Salesperson, Custom Draperies	1	4
270.357-034	Salesperson, Household Appliances	3	9
270.357-038	Salesperson, Stereo Equipment	2	2
273.353-010	Salesperson, Automobiles	3	62

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
273.357-030	Salesperson, Automobile Accessories	4	24
274.357-018	Sales Representative, Building Equipment	4	16
274.357-038	Sales Representative, Industrial Machinery	1	9
274.357-058	Sales Representative, Oil and Gas Supplies	1	0
274.357-074	Sales Representative, Welding Equipment	1	2
275.357-010	Sales Representative, Barber and Beauty Equipment and Supplies	1	3
275.357-038	Sales Representative, Pressure-Sensitive Tape	2	0
277.357-034	Salesperson, Bookstore	2	5
277.357-038	Salesperson, Musical Instruments	4	1
277.357-046	Salesperson, Phonograph Records and Tape Recordings	1	4
277.357-050	Salesperson, Photo Supplies	3	5
279.357-014	Sales Representative, General Merchandise	10	81
279.357-026	Sales Representative, Paper and Paper Products	1	0
279.357-034	Salesperson, Water-Softening Equipment	2	2
279.357-038	Salesperson-Demonstrator, Party Plan	2	3
279.357-042	Salesperson, Burial Needs	4	1
279.357-050	Salesperson, General Hardware	3	49
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	19	252
279.357-058	Salesperson, Jewelry	3	21
279.357-062	Counter Clerk, Farm Equipment Parts	4	62
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	117	469
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	1	123
291.357-010	Sales Representative, Door-to-Door	4	13
292.353-010	Driver, Bakery Products Route	11	135
292.457-010	Newspaper Deliverer	1	5
292.483-010	Coin Collector	2	6
297.354-010	Demonstrator	1	1
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	15	29
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, Self-Service Store	1	149
299.477-010	Deliverer, Food	4	34
299.667-014	Stock Checker, Apparel	2	4
301.137-010	Housekeeper, Home	1	126
301.474-010	House Worker, General	11	314

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
301.677-010	Babysitter	10	360
301.687-010	Caretaker	3	79
301.687-014	Dayworker	30	143
301.687-018	Yard Worker	14	30
302.685-010	Laundry Worker, Domestic	1	1
309.677-010	Companion	20	85
310.137-010	Host-Hostess, Restaurant	1	15
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	70	165
311.477-018	Waiter-Waitress, Bar	4	81
311.477-026	Waiter-Waitress, Formal	4	64
311.477-030	Waiter-Waitress, Informal	72	977
311.477-038	Concession Stand Worker	2	56
311.677-010	Line Server	5	55
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	44	47
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	5	33
312.474-010	Bartender	9	176
313.361-014	Cook, Restaurant	171	380
313.361-022	Cook, Short-Order, I	90	260
313.361-026	Cook, Specialty	36	5
313.381-010	Baker	1	9
313.381-014	Baker, Pizza	1	11
313.381-026	Cook, Pastry	2	1
313.381-030	Cook, School Cafeteria	1	24
313.671-010	Cook, Short-Order, II	4	64
315.361-010	Cook, Mess	6	183
316.684-014	Deli Cutter-Slicer	2	22
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	1	84
316.684-022	Meat-Cutter Apprentice	1	8
317.684-014	Salad Maker	2	20
318.687-010	Dishwasher, Machine	27	451
319.467-010	Food-Order Expediter	6	6
319.687-010	Counter-Supply Worker	3	1
323.687-010	Cleaner, Hospital	5	43
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	14	185
323.687-018	Housecleaner, Hotel and Restaurant	2	74
332.271-010	Beautician	3	63
341.665-010	Ski-Tow Operator	1	2
342.663-010	Ride Operator	5	18
342.677-010	Ride Attendant	5	1
354.377-014	Home Attendant	11	52

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	83	786
359.677-010	House Parent	3	22
361.658-010	Laundry Worker	3	0
361.665-010	Washer, Machine (Laundry)	2	3
363.682-014	Presser, All-Around	1	5
363.685-014	Presser, Automatic	1	7
363.686-010	Flat-Work Finisher	2	6
369.477-014	Service-Establishment Attendant	1	3
369.687-018	Folder (Laundry)	8	6
372.367-014	Jailer	1	3
372.667-018	Correction Officer	15	30
372.667-034	Night Guard	49	326
372.667-038	Security Guard	27	77
376.367-014	Store Detective	2	1
379.362-010	Radio Dispatcher	1	33
379.667-014	Lifeguard	3	4
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial	43	585
381.687-018	Cleaner, Industrial	3	87
382.664-010	Janitor	12	500
383.361-010	Fumigator	1	0
383.364-010	Termite Treater	2	9
389.687-014	Window Cleaner	7	7
403.687-018	Harvest Worker, Fruit	1	18
405.687-014	Greenhouse Laborer	1	19
406.137-010	Greenskeeper I	1	3
406.683-010	Greenskeeper II	1	7
406.684-010	Cemetery Worker	1	16
406.684-014	Groundskeeper, Industrial-Commercial	15	45
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, Parks and Grounds	12	38
408.664-010	Tree Trimmer	1	37
408.684-010	Lawn Service Worker	1	2
408.687-014	Laborer, Landscape	2	25
452.687-010	Forest Worker	7	4
452.687-018	Tree Planter	2	3
454.684-014	Faller II	2	5
454.684-018	Logger, All-Round	1	33
454.687-010	Chainsaw Operator	5	32
459.687-010	Laborer, Brush Clearing	1	52
519.686-010	Laborer, General	1	497
519.687-022	Foundry Worker, General	1	51

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
525.381-014	Butcher, All-Round	1	8
526.381-010	Baker (Bakery Products)	2	10
529.685-026	Bottle Inspector	1	3
557.382-010	Plastic Extrusion Operator	1	12
559.687-050	Laborer, Chemical Processing	1	36
579.484-010	Sampler	1	12
579.686-010	Laborer, Concrete Plant	1	10
579.687-010	Brake-Lining Finisher	1	0
579.687-030	Selector	5	174
582.682-010	Finishing-Machine Operator	1	0
589.686-014	Cloth Feeder	1	0
600.280-022	Machinist (Machine Shop)	15	160
600.280-034	Machinist, Automotive	3	3
616.360-018	Machine Operator I	1	96
619.360-014	Metal Fabricator	15	4
619.685-062	Sheet-Metal Production Worker	30	76
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	28	623
620.261-022	Construction Equipment Mechanic	17	179
620.281-038	Front-End Mechanic	2	4
620.281-054	Motorcycle Repairer	1	17
620.281-062	Transmission Mechanic	2	6
620.381-022	Repairer, Heavy	1	2
620.684-014	Automobile-Mechanic Helper	2	125
622.381-014	Car Repairer	1	15
622.684-014	Car-Repairer Helper	1	3
624.281-010	Farm Equipment Mechanic Trainee	1	6
625.281-010	Diesel Mechanic	11	115
625.281-034	Small-Engine Mechanic	1	20
630.281-018	Pump Repairer	2	3
637.261-014	Heating-and-Air-Conditioning Mechanic	3	53
637.261-026	Refrigeration Mechanic	15	7
637.687-010	Air-Conditioning Installer-Servicer Helper, Window Unit	1	1
638.261-022	Bowling-Pin-Machine Mechanic	1	6
638.281-014	Maintenance Mechanic	48	242
638.281-018	Millwright	5	117
639.281-014	Coin-Machine-Service Repairer	3	12
639.281-018	Sewing-Machine Repairer	1	3
651.682-014	Offset-Duplicating-Machine Operator	1	6
659.130-010	Supervisor, Printing Shop	1	2

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
667.662-014	Power Saw Operator	1	4
667.685-034	Cut-Off Sawyer, Log	1	5
667.686-014	Sawmill Worker	2	198
683.260-018	Loom Fixer, Narrow Fabrics	2	0
683.682-046	Weaver, Narrow Fabrics	7	0
699.682-018	Cutter Operator	2	3
706.687-010	Assembler, Production	51	378
710.281-026	Instrument Mechanic	1	7
712.381-010	Dental Laboratory Technician	1	0
716.382-018	Optical Technician	1	2
720.281-018	Television Repairer	3	23
721.281-018	Electric-Motor Repairer	2	17
721.484-010	Electric-Motor Winder	1	2
721.684-010	Armature-Winder Helper, Repair	5	1
721.684-022	Electric Motor Assembler	1	5
724-381-014	Coil-Winder Repairer	2	4
724.684-026	Coil Winder	2	24
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	1	69
726.687-010	Electronics Worker	1	0
727.381-014	Battery Service Trainee	1	4
729.281-030	Electromedical-Equipment Repairer	1	0
740.684-022	Painter, Brush	2	39
741.684-026	Painter, Spray	1	40
780.684-010	Upholsterer Helper	2	4
783.682-014	Sewing-Machine Operator	1	4
785.261-010	Alteration Tailor	2	18
786.685-030	Sewing-Machine Operator, Semi-Automatic	48	30
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator (Textile Bag)	28	271
788.684-054	Hand Sewer, Shoes	4	4
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	2	78
806.381-046	Shipfitter	1	0
807.137-010	Supervisor, Automobile Body Repair	1	3
807.381-010	Automobile-Body Repairer	5	202
810.384-014	Welder, Arc	26	444
811.684-014	Welder, Acetylene	1	18
816.684-010	Torch Cutter	2	13
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	6	389
821.361-010	Cable Puller	1	9
821.361-026	Line Repairer	2	28
821.361-030	Line Erector Apprentice	1	7

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
822.281-026	Signal Maintainer	4	1
824.261-010	Mine Electrician	55	434
825.281-026	Electrician, Locomotive	2	0
825.361-010	Elevator Constructor	1	2
825.664-010	Elevator-Constructor Helper	1	2
827.261-010	Electrical-Appliance Servicer	1	10
829.281-014	Electrical Repairer	3	47
829.684-022	Electrician Helper	2	101
840.381-010	Painter	8	180
841.381-010	Paper Hanger	2	2
842.664-010	Dry-Wall Finisher	1	26
842.681-010	Dry-Wall Installer	1	28
850.683-010	Bulldozer Operator	2	224
850.683-018	Drag-Line Operator	1	1
850.683-030	Back-Hoe Operator	3	101
859.683-010	Heavy-Equipment Operator	5	693
860.381-022	Carpenter	14	990
860.381-042	Carpenter, Rough	4	157
860.381-046	Carpenter, Form Builder	1	41
861.381-018	Blocklayer	1	200
862.381-026	Pipefitter Apprentice	10	5
862.381-030	Plumber	1	99
862.684-014	Laborer, Construction or Leak Gang	1	63
864.381-010	Carpet Layer	1	55
864.687-010	Carpet-Layer Helper	1	19
866.381-010	Roofer	2	124
869.381-010	House Repairer	2	21
869.567-010	Survey Helper, Rod	3	96
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	15	1,998
869.684-022	Fence Erector	1	16
869.684-046	Roustabout	6	97
869.687-026	Construction Worker	22	1,467
891.137-010	Maintenance Supervisor	1	27
899.131-018	Utilities-and-Maintenance Supervisor	1	2
899.281-014	Maintenance Repairer, Factory or Mill	1	51
899.381-010	Maintenace Repairer, Building	13	261
900.683-010	Concrete-Mixing-Truck Driver	2	25
902.683-010	Dump-Truck Driver	9	476
903.683-018	Tank-Truck Driver	1	25
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	14	603

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
904.683-010	Log-Truck Driver	2	10
905.663-010	Garbage Collector Driver	1	84
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	21	1,563
905.687-010	Truck-Driver Helper	16	40
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	7	462
910.664-010	Yard Coupler	3	6
910.682-010	Track Repairer	1	99
911.362-010	Lock Operator	3	1
911.687-014	Cleaner III	1	2
913.463-010	Bus Driver	9	88
913.463-018	Taxicab Driver	4	57
914.687-010	Laborer, Pipe-Lines	2	34
915.134-010	Tire-Service Supervisor	2	4
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	20	307
915.477-010	Automobile-Self-Serve-Service-Station Attendant	5	22
915.667-010	Car-Wash Attendant, Automatic	3	7
915.684-010	Tire Repairer	5	56
915.687-022	Porter, Used-Car Lot	1	10
915.687-026	Steam Cleaner	3	8
919.663-014	Dinkey Operator	1	60
919.687-014	Automobile Washer	8	83
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	2	389
920.687-042	Bottling-Line Attendant	1	0
921.663-050	Scraper-Loader Operator	1	10
922.687-058	Warehouse Worker	21	446
922.687-070	Lumber Handler	2	67
929.687-022	Laborer, Salvage	7	27
929.687-030	Material Handler	450	1,986
930.382-010	Driller, Machine	1	91
930.683-010	Continuous-Mining-Machine Operator	8	123
930.683-014	Cutter Operator	2	24
930.683-026	Roof Bolter	10	298
930.684-026	Rotary-Driller Helper	1	45
931.261-010	Blaster	2	37
932.683-014	Loading-Machine Operator	5	33
932.683-022	Shuttle-Car Operator	2	186
939.137-018	Section Supervisor	4	101
939.281-010	Miner I	150	821
939.362-014	Conveyor Attendant	1	25

Table XVII--contd.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES Code	Title	Openings	Applicants
939.684-010	Jack Setter	3	21
939.684-018	Oil-Well-Service-Operator Helper	1	2
939.687-014	Company Laborer	29	413
952.665-010	Utility Worker	12	7
953.382-010	Gas-Pumping-Station Operator	1	2
960.362-010	Motion-Picture Projectionist	1	5
962.167-014	Production Crew Worker	1	2
979.684-026	Print-Shop Helper	36	0
T o t a l		3,902	39,010

Table XVIII

State of West Virginia

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
RATIO OF APPLICANTS TO OPENINGS

As of March 1982

Occupational Category	Openings	Applicants	Ratio
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	480	1,845	3.8/1
Clerical and Sales	845	7,539	8.9/1
Service	976	7,275	7.5/1
Agricultural	54	339	6.3/1
Processing	18	813	45.2/1
Machine Trades	228	1,956	8.6/1
Benchwork	162	946	5.8/1
Structural Work	241	8,754	36.3/1
Miscellaneous	898	9,543	10.6/1
T o t a l	3,902	39,010	10.0/1

Table XIX

State of West Virginia

TOP TWENTY LONG-RANGE GROWTH OCCUPATIONS
(Minimum 1979 Employment of 300)

Calendar Years 1979 and 1990

Occupation	Employment		
	Calendar Year		Percent
	1979	1990	Change
Dental Hygienist	322	495	+ 53.7
Dental Assistant	640	979	+ 53.0
Dentist	383	574	+ 49.9
Manager (Restaurant, Coffee Shop, or Liquor Establishment)	1,918	2,865	+ 49.4
Worker (Fast Food Restaurant)	8,438	12,475	+ 47.8
Cook (Short Order or Speciality, Fast Food)	3,014	4,367	+ 44.9
Host/Hostess (Restaurant, Lounge, or Coffee Shop)	498	709	+ 42.4
Waiter/Waitress	8,306	11,813	+ 42.2
Cook, Restaurant	1,792	2,510	+ 40.1
Radiologic Technician	593	828	+ 39.6
Counter Attendant (Lunchroom or Coffee Shop)	2,277	3,175	+ 39.4
Medical Laboratory Technician	442	612	+ 38.5
Cleaner	649	889	+ 37.0
Physician and Surgeon	1,772	2,409	+ 36.0
Nurse Aide or Orderly	7,748	10,474	+ 35.2
Licensed Practical Nurse	3,462	4,673	+ 35.0
Roustabout	963	1,297	+ 34.7
Boilermaker	919	1,226	+ 33.4
Butcher	1,036	1,379	+ 33.1
Receptionist	2,177	2,894	+ 32.9

Source: Occupational and Employment Statistics Surveys and Current Employment Statistics

Table XX

State of West Virginia

TOP TWENTY OCCUPATIONAL OPENINGS

Fiscal Year 1983 (Projected)

Occupation	Annual Average Openings		
	Total	Growth	Separation
Clerk, Sales	1,286	470	816
Clerk, General Office	1,166	348	818
Janitor	990	232	758
Fast Food Preparation and Service Worker	814	367	447
Secretary	791	260	531
Cook	766	260	506
Cashier	710	296	414
Supervisor, Blue-Collar, Non-Working	646	169	477
Bookkeeper	634	185	449
Waiter/Waitress	628	319	309
Teacher, Pre-School, Kindergarten, Elementary	601	160	441
Nurse Aide and/or Orderly	579	248	331
Nurse, Professional	556	218	338
Guard	508	122	386
Sales Representative, Agent, Non-Technical	489	151	338
Teacher, Secondary School	484	130	354
Teacher, College and University	460	140	320
Manager, Store	443	138	305
Operator, Heavy Equipment	431	214	217
Carpenter	392	138	254

Source: Occupational and Employment Statistics Surveys and Current Employment Statistics

Chart 1

State of West Virginia

AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS PLACED THOUGH JOB SERVICE OFFICES
YEAR TO DATE APRIL 1981 - YEAR TO DATE APRIL 1982
PERCENT OF APPLICANTS PLACED

BAR CHART OF PERCENT

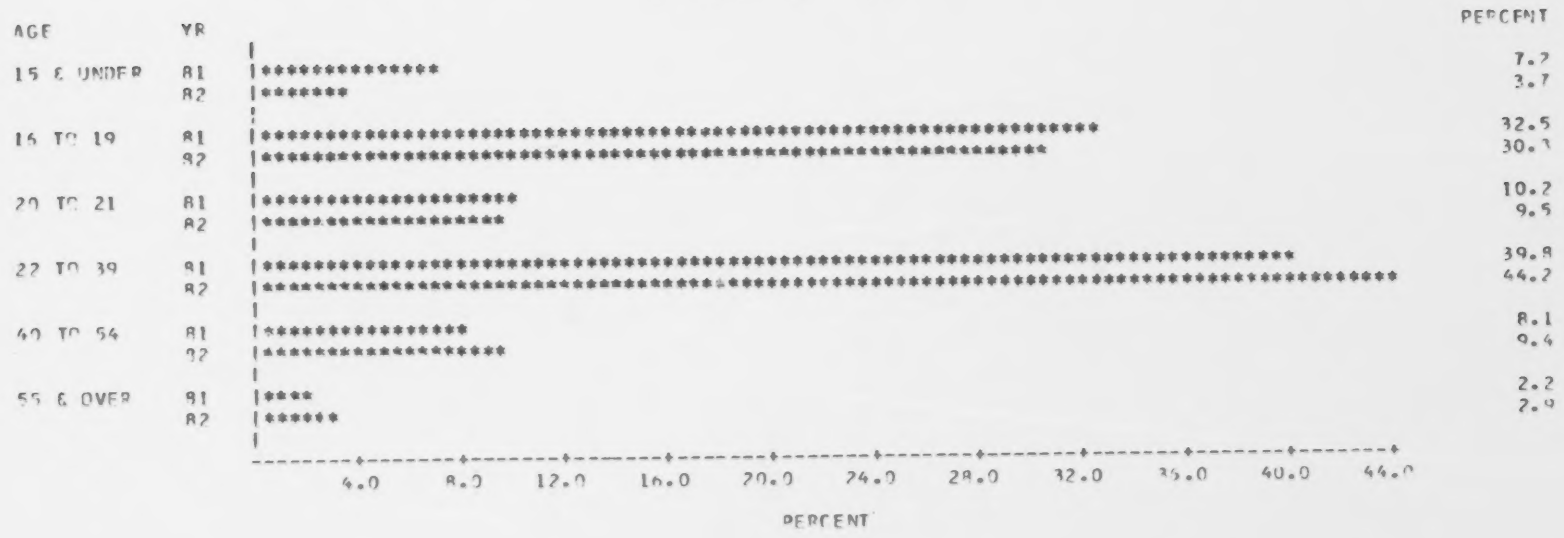


Chart 2

State of West Virginia

SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS PLACED THOUGH JOB SERVICE OFFICES
YEAR TO DATE APRIL 1981

SUM PIE CHART OF APP GROUPED BY SEX

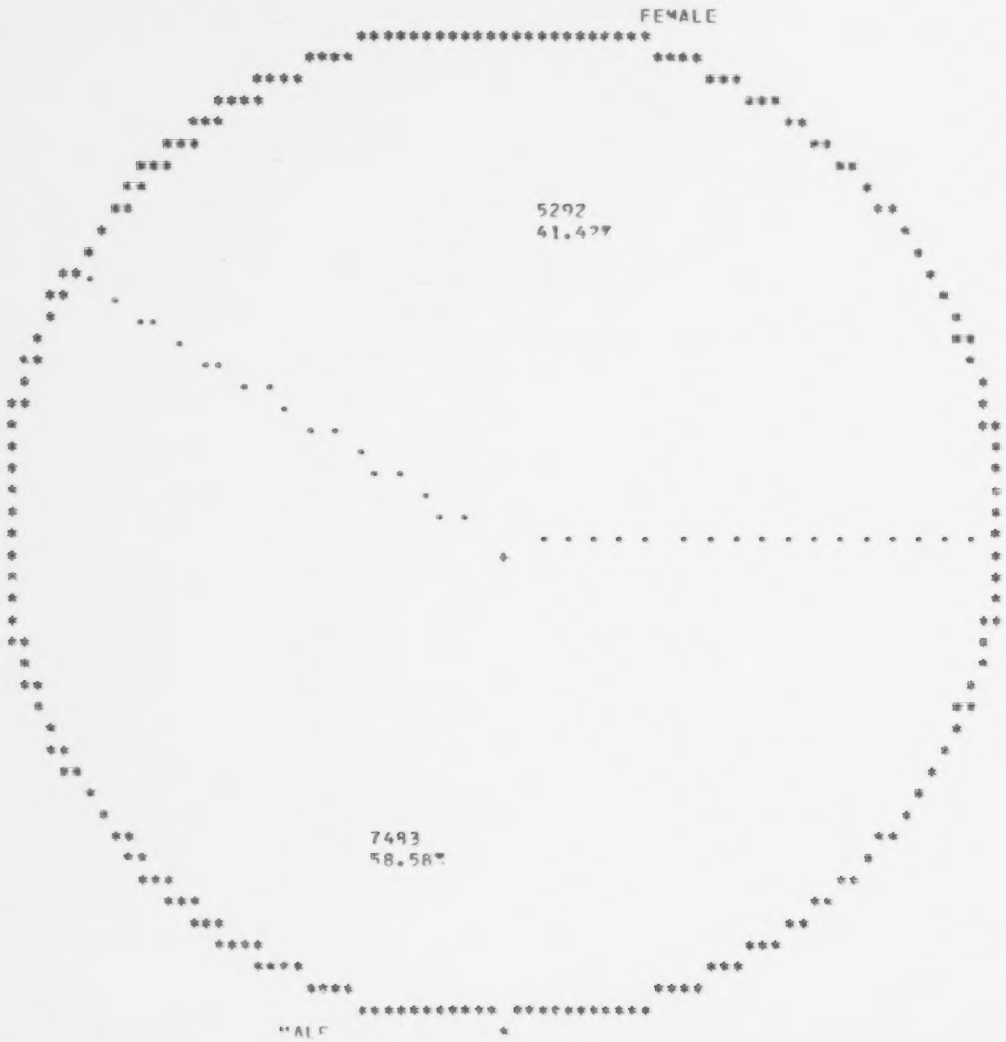
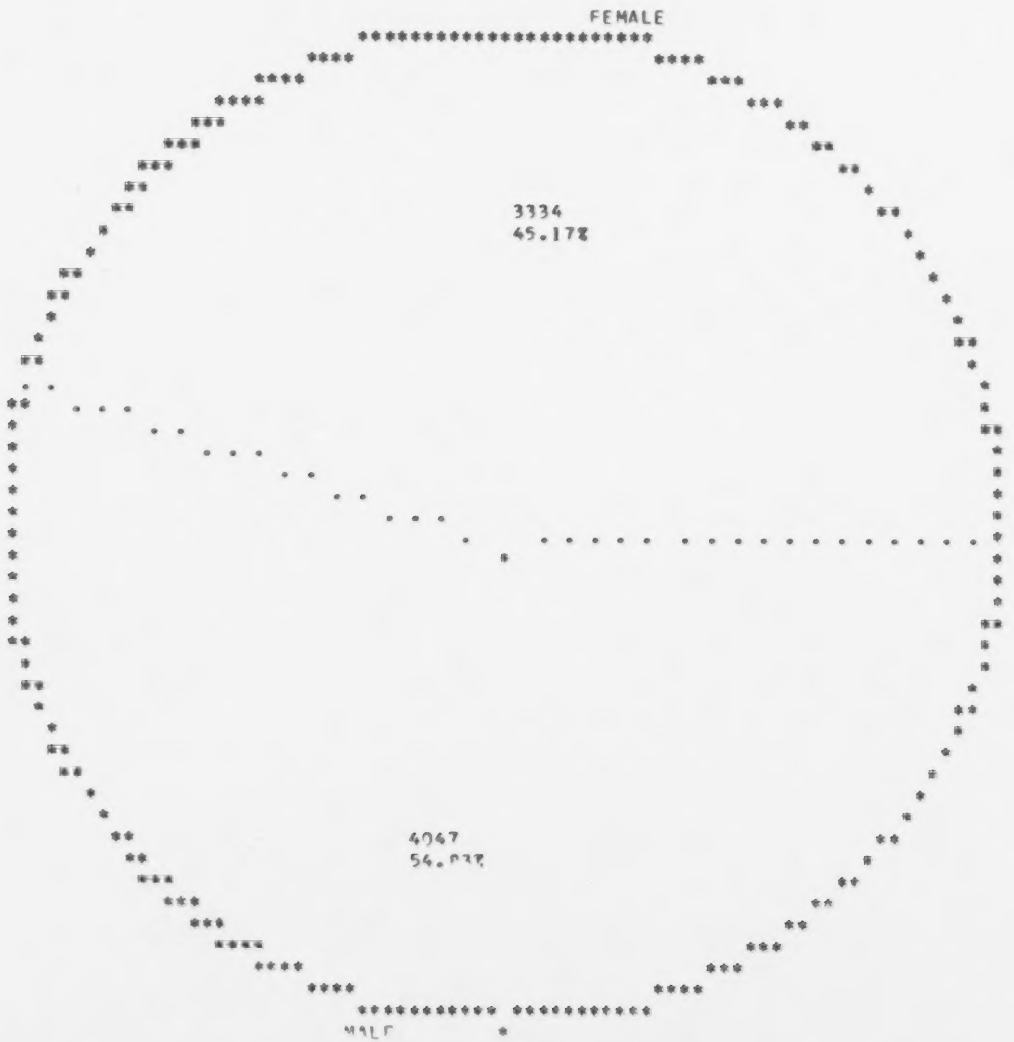


Chart 3

State of West Virginia

SEX CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS PLACED THOUGH JOB SERVICE OFFICES
YEAR TO DATE APRIL 1982

SUM PIE CHART OF APP GROUPED BY SEX



TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through arrangements with the U. S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

Active Application The full or partial application of a person who has asked the local Job Service office for aid in finding a job through the Department of Employment Security job placement or employability development services.

All Other Employment Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers.

Applicant--ES A person who has asked the Department of Employment Security for aid in finding a job and who has provided this agency with a list of personal characteristics as an aid toward this effort. Sample registrants are:

Job-Ready Applicant An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

Summer Yough Applicant A student under 22 years of age, who has completed a minimum of entries on an application and who is applying for a job only for the summer.

Application--ES The act by which an applicant informs a Job Service Interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service.

Benchmark Statistics The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area derived either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year.

Civilian Labor Force (CLF) All persons 16 years of age and over (excluding members of the armed forces and inmates of institutions), residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Public Law 93-203 and its amendments which provide for comprehensive manpower services and public employment.

Sample CETA Programs:

CSEP - College Student Employment Program
GSYP - Governor's Summer Youth Program
ITP - Institutional Training Program
OIC - Opportunities Industrial Centers
OTP - Occupational Training Program
SEP - Student Employment Program
YCCIP - Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects
YETP - Youth Employment and Training Program

Covered Employment Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the State Unemployment Compensation Fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Defense Manpower Policy No. 4-B (DMP-4B) A policy under which qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer or firm can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside award if he/she agrees to perform a substantial proportion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. Under DMP-4B, State Employment Security Agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. Agencies also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and other community organizations in the initiation of industrial expansion programs in labor surplus areas.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.) A comprenhensive reference work derived from onsite analysis of jobs in the United States economy. Jobs are classified in homogeneous occupational groups and are concisely defined in non-technical language. The publication contains definitions of United States job titles, number codes, and worker function data.

Durable Goods Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: ordnance; lumber and wood; furniture; stone, clay and glass; primary and fabricated metals; electrical and non-electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing. (See Non-Durable Goods)

Economically Disadvantaged--CETA A person who is:

A. a member of a family that receives public assistance, or
B. a member of a family whose income during the previous six months, on an annualized basis, was such that:

    1. the family would have qualified for public assistance if it had applied for such assistance, or
    2. it does not exceed the poverty level, or
    3. it does not exceed 70% of the lower living standard income level, or

C. a foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made, or
D. a client of a sheltered workshop, or
E. a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed, or
F. institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution, or
G. a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

Economically Disadvantaged--ES A person who: (1) is a member of a family that receives cash welfare payments under federal, state, or local welfare programs, or (2) is a member of a family that has a total family income relative to family size which does not exceed the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget, or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, whichever is higher, or (3) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made.

Employability Development Services--ES Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment.

Employed An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment.

Employment, Establishment-Based Employment computed by place-of-work within a specific geographic area, including dual job holders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment, Resident-Based Employment computed by place-of-residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual job holders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with the Job Service office for job placement or employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with this agency.

Entry Level Occupational (X) Code (See Occupational Classification)

Head of Household--ES, CETA A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household.

Head of Household, Food Stamp (FS) The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp Program.

Industrial Classification A system used to assign code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities, in order that data reported by them may be grouped by industries and combinations of industries for purposes of measurement, analysis and publication. The system used by the State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC), 1972 edition.

Industry Code The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments by the standard industrial classification system.

Industry Description The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in the industrial classification system.

Industry Title The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in the industrial classification system.

Insured Unemployment Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the State Employment Security program, the unemployment compensation for federal employees program, the unemployment compensation for veterans program, or the railroad unemployment insurance program.

Insured Work (See Covered Employment)

Insured Worker An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law.

Job Order--ES A single request by an employer directed to a Job Service Office for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also, the record of such request.

Job Opening--ES A single job opening for which the Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants. A sample opening is:

> Mandatory Job Opening It is required that job openings be listed with the Federal/State Employment Service system by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act. These include openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of the Vietnam Era in jobs in all categories which are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than 3 days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

Labor-Management Dispute (LMD) Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week of the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute.

Labor Market Area A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--ES, CETA That body of information generated from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand and supply relationships define the content of LMI to include population, its growth and characteristics; trends in industrial and occupational structure; technological developments; shifts in consumer demands; unionization and trade disputes; recruitment practices; wage levels; conditions of employment; and training opportunities.

Mandatory Job Openings (See Job Opening--ES)

Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment A count of filled jobs by place-of-work for all full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave but excluding those involved in LMDs) who work in, or receive compensation from, non-agricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month.

Non-Durable Goods Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time--under three years. The non-durable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. (See Durable Goods)

Occupation The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker. (See Occupational Classification)

Occupational Classification (a) An identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs; (b) The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order; (c) The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (D.O.T.).

Additional Occupational Classification The occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his primary occupational classification.

Entry Occupational Classification (X) Code An occupational title or code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation. Classification is made instead on the basis of potential qualifications (aptitudes, interests, or personality).

Primary Occupational Classification This classification relects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment.

Occupational Code A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

Order (See Job Order--ES)

Placement The employment of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or an interview, providing that the Job Service office completed the placement procedure.

Poverty Level--ES, CETA The annual income threshhold below which families are considered to live in poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Referral to a Job

Referral of an Individual The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. (See Placement)

Mass Referral Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis.

Referral to Supportive Services Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the State Employment Security system. Supportive services for WIN registrants are arranged and certified through the Welfare Department.

Seasonal Factors The fluctuations resulting from weather conditions, holidays, and the start or end of vacation seasons, etc.

Seasonally Adjusted Data adjusted to account for historically compiled seasonal trends and patterns.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (See Industrial Classification)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) A Census Bureau term designating a given metropolitan area which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. For area titles, definitions and codes, see FIPS-PUB No. 8-4.

Total Unemployment Rate This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) (Trade Act of 1974) A federal program designed to assist employees in industries which have been adversely affected by imports.

Unemployed Not working, or without a continuing job attachment, but actively seeking employment.

Total Unemployed (Not a Type of Claim) An estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment compensation and those persons entering or re-entering the labor force.

Unemployment Compensation (UC) A State program which provides benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment) and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations adversely affecting their employment status through no fault of their own.

Unemployment Compensation--CETA The compensation payable in accordance with the provisions of a state or federal unemployment compensation law, and payments of unemployment assistance in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Relief Act, trade readjustment allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act, and payments or similar assistance or allowances in accordance with the provisions of any other federal law.

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employees of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Vocational Education

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education
- Welfare